

TEACHERS CALL A MEETING

Characterizing the report of the joint committee of the legislature on school conditions of the Territory, presented in house and senate on Thursday, as "unjust, unfair, untrue and unwarranted," a committee of the public school teachers of Honolulu, headed by Mrs. Mary Gunn, supervising principal, requests The Advertiser to announce a mass meeting of the public school teachers of the city, to be held in the assembly hall of the library of Hawaii at nine o'clock this morning.

"The teachers are certainly entitled to a hearing in any matter so vitally affecting them as the subjects covered by the report," says one of the teachers calling the meeting, "and it is only fair, as we were not invited to appear before the special committee or notified that we would be heard if we came uninvited, that we should be heard before action on the report is taken. We certainly want to protest against such a report."

"So far as we can learn, the committee consulted with none of the kamaaina teachers in the city. Honolulu has many teachers, graduates of the Normal School, and some who have taken post graduate courses on the mainland, who are well able to tell what is the work of the Normal and to compare it with the work of the normals in the educational centers of the mainland. But we were not asked. The report is unjust, unfair, untrue and unwarranted by the facts."

The committee explained that it had no knowledge of the allegations in the report until the members read it yesterday morning in The Advertiser and that there had been no time in which to notify the teachers of the proposed meeting, after it had been decided to call one. The Advertiser has, therefore, been requested to invite all the teachers of the city to be at the library of Hawaii this morning at nine o'clock.

Normal School Indignant.

Yesterday morning at the Normal School was seriously interrupted, the staff, and students resolving themselves into a demonstration meeting after another. The teachers and students bitterly criticized the report of the joint committee on examinations, whom they denounced it as without justification.

Will Not Resign.

Officials of the department of public instruction do not look with more than a due amount of concern upon the report of the joint legislative investigation committee which roared them in indignantly and collectively on Thursday in the senate and house of representatives.

"I do not feel that the report is so worded that it calls for my resignation," said Superintendent Willis T. Pope yesterday, "I will not resign."

Principal Wood of the Normal School who came in for severe criticism refused to be quoted upon that subject. It is believed he will not resign, however, sharing the opinion of his superior.

Pope Will Reply.

Superintendent Pope is now preparing an answer to the principal allegations set forth in the report of Chairman Paxson and his conferees and may make it public within a few days. He says that the first that he heard of a number of these allegations was in the printed newspaper reports and was previously totally unaware that an investigation had been made into those subjects. He added that he had not only not been called before the committee in those things in which he was principally interested, and on which he was censured, but his request that important witnesses in other matters be called had been ignored.

These witnesses included Governor Frear and others acquainted with what had been done at board meetings. He says that no attempt was made to get the testimony of the witnesses, although material to a degree.

Drastic Action Coming.

It was reported yesterday that a resolution had been prepared for introduction in the senate calling for Superintendent Pope's resignation. It did not appear but it is certain that one was drawn up and may be introduced today. While it is fairly certain that such a resolution would have had strong support on the afternoon on which the report was read, friends of the superintendent state that such would not be the case at present. A number of influential people, most of them well versed in what has been going on in the department of public instruction, were working on his behalf yesterday and assert that a number of mistaken impressions arising out of the report have been straightened out.

Teachers Call on Governor.

Nearly the entire faculty of the Normal School, lead by Miss Ida N. McDonald, called upon Governor Frear yesterday. Their mission, however, was connected with the features of the report dealing with the amalgamation of

the College of Hawaii and the Normal School and the resultant changes in courses.

They requested that any such step should be taken only after the most careful consideration, and that no hasty step be made towards that or a similar end.

It is understood that while officials generally approve of the idea of amalgamation, they prefer that it be left to the department and the course of time and be effected gradually and in order rather than by a summary legislative act.

Wood Replies.

As to the manifold details of the report, Principal Wood has made public most of the original correspondence and reports concerning the various cases taken up, especially those of the teachers who petitioned the legislature for redress.

In many cases the statements contained in this correspondence are flatly contradicted by the statement in the committee report. In particular, several statements relating to the training and qualifications of some of the teachers, as contained in the report, do not agree with the data furnished the department by the teachers' agency.

Documentary reports also do not agree with statements in the committee's report of the condition of affairs. Principal Wood yesterday called attention to one statement that "the work of said petitioner was satisfactory to her principal," referring to that of Miss Etta Davis. Mr. Wood points to his report to Superintendent Pope in September of last year, in which he says regarding her:

"She started a geography lesson at 9:15 a.m., and continued the same work until 11:15, claiming that she believed in doing it thoroughly. I interfered at this point and asked her to change the work as the children were escaping, not only through the doors, but through the windows. At 11:30 she began a lesson in arithmetic and continued this to 1:45 p.m., when I again interfered, as the children were shouting and pounding the desks (the windows having been fastened down)."

A number of other similar cases are contained in the data being gathered by Principal Wood, which were either not considered or not called for by the committee.

Teachers Deny Statement.

Mr. Wood also wrote to a number of teachers upon points made by Paxson. One of these was to Miss Ida M. Ziegler, chairman of the Normal School committee on examinations, whom he queried regarding the truth of the committee's statement, "It seems that no definite standard of examination is required; that pupils simply walk into the school irrespective of their previous training and ability to take advantage of the courses offered."

In answer to this the examination committee, consisting of M. Ida Ziegler, Ida G. MacDonald, Ruth C. Shaw and Lilla U. Marshall, replied:

"The examining committee at the Normal School meet and examine all candidates for admission to the Normal School, except such as present satisfactory evidence of proper preparation for the work. Graduates of Punahou and the High School are examples of the exceptions."

In reply to the committee's doubt as to whether the dual cadet system was in use in any other school, Mr. Wood said yesterday:

"The system of more than one teacher in a room is an old and well established method of training persons to teach. At one time it was the only system in England. Under the name of the Bell and Lancaster system it was introduced into America in Pennsylvania."

"It is now used in many of the normal schools of the mainland, as the San Francisco Normal, San Jose Normal, Cook County Normal, Bridgewater Normal and others."

Protests Are Many.

The Advertiser has received a score of protests against the proposed amalgamation of the normal with the College of Hawaii and in defense of Superintendent Pope and Professor Wood. The following represent the three classes interested—the supervising principals, the teachers and the public.

Public Owes Much to Pope.

Editor Advertiser:—In their report on the school department, the joint committee of the house and senate criticize Superintendent Pope's action—the supervising principal's meeting of May 1912. At the time of the meeting I addressed a letter to The Advertiser, discussing the merits of that issue, which you were good enough to print on your front page, with appropriate headings, instead of placing the same in your regular correspondence column. Herewith is a letter written to the superintendent showing where some of the responsibility was in the meeting referred to.

Before adding the letter I will say the fight at the May supervising principal's meeting was that of progressivism versus retrogression. It was a fight when the very life of the schools and the welfare of 24,000 school children was at stake. It was a man's fight, and this community owes Mr. Pope an everlasting debt for the unflinching stand he took in that issue. Very truly yours,

CHARLES W. BALDWIN.
No Throttling.
Honolulu, T. H., April 12, 1913.

Mr. W. T. Pope, Superintendent, Public Instruction, Honolulu.
Dear Sir:—I have been informed that in the joint house and senate committee, which is investigating the department of public instruction, the charge was made that the Copeland-Wells course of study was "throttled" at the meeting of the supervising principals.

As I was the prime mover in putting aside the course in question, I believe I should restate my reasons for so doing in order that there may be no misunderstanding on that subject.

The afternoon of the first day—Saturday—was given to the Copeland-Wells course of study, Mr. Wells reading and Mr. Copeland making comments. As the afternoon was passing, Mr. Copeland asked permission to read only a part of each subject, stating he believed that was sufficient for an understanding of the course. Finally the supervising principals called for subjects and fourth grades of that subject. In this way all the essentials of the course were touched on that day.

On the following Monday morning I made the motion that the evening session of the Copeland-Wells course be discontinued and that the course then in vogue be considered. The motion carried by a vote of 9 to 7.

The following reasons prompted me in making the motion:

First—The adoption of the Copeland-Wells course meant the entire setting aside of the existing course, which was contrary to the wishes of the commissioners, as expressed in their resolution which reads "Changes in Course of Study and Their Adoption."

Second—The Copeland-Wells course was not only radically different from the course in vogue, but gave no heed to the past history of the schools of the Territory.

Third—It was a course of the three R's and the text-books. As such it could not receive the sanction of such educators who have practically endorsed our present course of study.

Fourth—The commissioners' meeting was almost a blank; if the "reading" continued, there would be no time left to consider the revision of the other course, when it would be a question of the Copeland-Wells course versus the unrevised course. The situation was a critical and serious one and something had to be done.

I might add that as it was we had to ask the commissioners for more time to complete the revision of the course. Also, that I was entirely responsible for my action in this case, and consulted no one as to what I was going to do. Respectfully yours,

CHARLES W. BALDWIN,
Supervising Principal.

A Dangerous Experiment.
Editor Advertiser:—I think it would be a mistake to dissolve the Normal School and turn over its pupils to the College of Hawaii.

The College of Hawaii is not fully under the control of the Territory. It is largely supported and controlled by the federal government. If the change is made and the college does not manage matters for the best in the eyes of the territorial government it would have no power to interfere.

In such an important matter it would be well to go slowly. No hasty move should be made. Let the subject remain before the public for two years and give the people time to investigate it.

Our Normal School has done splendid work in the past as is evidenced by the work of its graduates all over the Territory. We should do nothing to imperil as good an output in the future, and I fear greatly that the proposed change would do so.

C. H. DICKEY.
Honolulu, April 25.

Mainlander's Opinion.

Editor Advertiser:—As a teacher in the eighth grade of the Normal School, I wish to testify in favor of Mr. Wood and the institution.

I have taught for twelve years under the best superintendents in the State of Massachusetts, have kept in touch with the latest methods of the Normal Schools of that State, and also of New York City.

I consider the work that Mr. Wood has accomplished here in the Normal School marvelous.

The school is especially well organized and conducted. I have found an unusually fine spirit among the teachers, cadets, and pupils, and I have always been treated with the utmost courtesy by Mr. Wood.

When I came in September a great deal was said by people not connected with the school to prejudice me against Mr. Wood. On the contrary he has not only been courteous, but he has treated me with a kindness and consideration beyond that shown by principals to their teachers in the schools in which I have taught.

When I came I brought my plans and outlines with me, expecting that coming fresh from the Hub of the Universe I might introduce some new ideas. But I found plans, programs and outlines superior to any I had brought. I have worked faithfully to carry them out as I recognized that they corresponded with the latest pedagogical ideas, and have realized a greater progress in the work of my class than I have heretofore experienced. The Normal School and its principal has nothing that can take its place in Hawaii. Very truly yours,

ALMA E. SEAVEY.

THREE BIG VOLCANOES ARE ACTIVE AT ONCE

ROME, April 27.—Mounts Aetna, Vesuvius and Stromboli have all become active at the same time.

This is something that was never before recorded. The operation of even two of these volcanoes simultaneously is even somewhat of a rarity.

SOME EASY MONEY HAD TO BE LOST

(By Federal Wireless Telegraph)
CHICAGO, April 25.—(Special to The Advertiser)—Jack Johnson today paid the government \$1750, the fine and costs imposed in connection with his smuggling into the United States a diamond necklace.

GOVERNORSHIP IS FAR FROM SETTLED

By Ernest G. Walker.

(Mail Special to The Advertiser.)

WASHINGTON, D. C., April 24.—

Gubernatorial "Link" McCandless tardily yet in the city. At Secretary Lane's office this morning it was said the question of Governor Frear's successor would not be "taken up just yet." The word brought to the secretary is that Gilbert J. Walker is on the way to Washington again and that E. M. Watson is also coming here. Be all that as it may, Secretary Lane does not appear ready to make his recommendation to the President and until he does make a recommendation there is no likelihood President Wilson will act. As a matter of fact almost no nominations for office have yet been made. The senate assemblies again tomorrow and there are reports about a big batch of nominations being sent in. It is claimed that something like 1000 names of postmasters will be written out by the "resident and the postmaster general within a few days."

Delegate Kalaniana'ole said this morning he "had no line" on the governorship fight. "I am not specially interested now," he added. "I would like to see a good man nominated for Governor but it is for Democrats to select him."

Working for Sugar.

Hawaiian men here are working aggressively in the sugar case before congress. Former Judge Rolton, representing the Sugar Planters, said this morning he did not feel like speaking positively over the outcome. The house has settled its attitude about sugar by the heavy vote of Saturday in Democratic caucus, when it decided to uphold the duty of 1 per cent with free sugar after three years. There was some difficulty in holding the house Democrats to this, but not as much as certain newspapers have indicated. Representative Underwood, chairman of ways and means committee, made an earnest appeal in President Wilson's name for the sugar duty, even though such an attitude might be inconsistent with the attitude of the Democratic house in the last congress. The Democrats responded to this generously and generally, which left no doubt about the futility of trying to break down that particular provision in the bill.

This act of the house emphasizes centralizes the fight on sugar in the senate. All efforts of those resisting free sugar are now directed to that end of the Capitol. It is recognized that President Wilson has entrenched himself with the Democratic congress and there is no overlooking the influence he will have with Democrats of the senate. The Democrats, opposed in the senate to free sugar, are organizing for their battle. There will be no surrender until it is imperative to surrender. Every possible lever of advantage will be seized upon and there are hopes that in the general efforts to increase duties on a number of products, some chance may be found to knock out the three years' clause and leave duty upon sugar without qualification.

It will be some weeks before this comes to an issue. The house will not begin debating the tariff bill for another week, at least, from present appearances. Representative Underwood said some time ago he hoped the bill would pass the house by May 1. It is more likely that the house will not pass the bill until about May 10. When the house bill has been referred to the senate committee on finance there will be a struggle to have the sugar schedule changed. But as Republicans have shown little disposition to help Sugar Democrats out of their predicament, it is more or less doubtful whether the finance committee will change the sugar paragraphs.

More likely the test will have to come when consideration of the bill in the senate has reached the sugar schedule. That will hardly be for six weeks and more likely not for two months.

The President is very firm in his attitude about Free Sugar. He believes the industry will not be ruined by Free Sugar. At his regular Monday morning talk today with newspaper correspondents he emphasized his convictions on that score. Belief here at the moment is that the finance committee is with the President on sugar and that a change can be made only after a most terrific battle if at all.

THE FRUIT SEASON.

Bowel complaint is sure to be prevalent during the fruit season. Be sure to keep a bottle of Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy on hand. It may save a life. For sale by Benson, Smith & Co., Ltd., agents for Hawaii.—Advertisement.

PILES CURED IN 6 TO 14 DAYS. PAZO OINTMENT is guaranteed to cure any case of Itching, Blind, Bleeding or Protruding Piles in 6 to 14 days or money refunded.—Made by PARIS MEDICINE CO., Saint Louis U. S. of A.

WHITE PLAGUE IN GREAT BRITAIN

GOVERNMENT TO SPEND TWO HUNDRED THOUSAND POUNDS.

England is planning to spend huge sums of money during the coming year in the renewed fight against consumption which is now in progress through Great Britain. One item in the proposed budget submitted to parliament by a special committee last month calls for the sum of 200,000 pounds, practically one million dollars, to be used entirely in research and preventative work among children, and the providing of institutions for their care and treatment.

Proper machinery for carrying on the campaign is strongly urged. This should be divided into two units, says the report. These should consist of the dispensary unit, consisting of dispensaries with their staff of specialists, etc., and the institutional unit, consisting of sanatoria, hospitals, etc.

The London Times of March 11 speaks at some length of the interesting report. In view of the well organized health work which is being done by the board of health in Hawaii, the report is published herewith, in brief. Many of the recommendations contained therein are similar to regulations which have been in force in this Territory for some time.

Scope of Report.

"The principal matters dealt with by the committee in all final reports are the measures which should, in their opinion, be taken for the prevention of tuberculosis in general, with special reference to the questions relating to bovine tuberculosis, the safeguarding of the milk supply, tuberculosis in children, and a scheme for dealing with the annual sum of money available in the hands of the insurance commissioners, under section 16 (2) of the National Insurance Act, for the purposes of research," says the Times.

"The committee deem it of great importance that every effort should be made to secure that the food of the country should be free from tubercle bacilli."

"The compulsory isolation of certain consumptive patients who are in a state of high infectivity is recommended as well as the systematic and thorough disinfection of premises which they reason to believe harbour tubercle bacilli. The committee lay stress on the importance of early diagnosis of the disease, and they are of opinion that the establishment of the dispensary system recommended in their interim report will do much to facilitate this, and to educate the population in regard to the risk of infection arising from the carelessness of persons infected and of those living in contact with them. It is also suggested that much may be done in preventing tuberculosis by improvement of the housing conditions, by the establishment of garden cities, and the promotion of town planning schemes."

Milk Supply.
"The committee are of opinion that the bacillus of bovine tuberculosis is a cause of tuberculosis in man, and to a greater extent in children, and that the best way to attain complete security from the danger of bovine infection is entirely to eradicate tuberculosis from the cattle of this country. They think that this is not impossible of achievement, but is likely to be a slow process, and must depend upon co-ordinated and continuous effort. No single or purely local effort will suffice to eliminate such tuberculosis."

"The committee welcome the proposed legislation dealing with the question of milk supply."

"The committee recognize the importance of early diagnosis of tuberculosis in children before pronounced symptoms have developed, and they consider that there is urgent need for a wide application of the principle of open-air treatment and education by means of open-air schools, etc. They consider that a sum of £200,000 is required for the provision of institutions for children, and recommend that, if the money made available by the Finance Act of 1911 is insufficient to provide this sum, additional funds should be provided by Parliament."

"In their interim report the committee emphasized the importance of making adequate provision for increasing by way of research the existing knowledge of tuberculosis and of the methods for its prevention, detection and treatment."

APPEAL TO REASON MEN WIN CASES

KANSAS CITY, April 25.—(Special to The Advertiser)—The prosecution of Fred Warren and J. L. Shephard, and others of the Appeal to Reason, a Socialist publication, charged with sending obscene matter through the mails, was practically ended here today when Judge Pollock sustained a demurrer filed by the accused men.



All, or nearly all of Honolulu society, turned out at one time or another on Saturday to attend the Garden Pet and Cafe chautauq given in aid to the Children's Hospital at Mr. and Mrs. Harry Lewis' home on Punahou street.

Many society maids and matrons assisted at the different booths and various attractions, all helping to make it one of the greatest successes of its kind ever held in Honolulu—financially, socially, and in an enjoyable way, it was all that one could desire, even the weather being perfect. The luncheon at noon were well filled by lovers of the feast and by multitudes, eager to sample the new dishes and to get a glimpse of real Hawaiian life.

The beautiful grounds were thronged during the afternoon and evening, fancy work and other booths well patronized, while crowds of merry children enjoyed the amusements planned for their special benefit, and listened with intense interest when told of the good to be done for poor little sick children with the money which purchased pleasure for them.

In the evening when the grounds were lighted, presenting a most alluring look, the dancing pavilion was crowded with scores of lovers of this form of amusement, while many others chose to sit at the tables scattered about the lawn and enjoy the good music. Then, too, a light poi supper as well as a foreign one was served, while ice cream and cooling drinks were provided for those who preferred them.

The gypsy encampment was one of the most sought after places on the grounds, a long line waiting at different times just to have the "future" told, for the "past and present" were so truthfully pictured, there could be no doubt as to the reliability of what the years ahead would bring forth.

Great credit is due to the ladies who managed the affair in such a masterly way, the great success attained undoubtedly being in itself a fitting reward for their untiring efforts. Among those who so cleverly planned and carried out this great undertaking and their assistants were Mrs. J. M. Dowsett, Mrs. E. D. Tenney, Mrs. Helen Noonan, Mrs. Fred Macfarlane, Mrs. Arthur Wall, Mrs. Arthur Wilder, Mrs. George Potter, Mrs. Alexander G. Hawes, Jr., Mrs. A. J. Campbell, Mrs. Will Lanz, Mrs. Edwin Paris, Miss Bertha Young, Mrs. Gerrit Wilder, Mrs. Herman Foeke, Mrs. James Judd, Mrs. Howard Hitchcock, Mrs. Holloway, Mrs. Robert Shingle, Mrs. W. H. Campbell, Mrs. Will Campbell, Mrs. William Lucas, Mrs. A. G. M. Robertson, Misses Sojer, Mrs. J. Gilman, Mrs. W. A. Wall, Mrs. Gantley, Mrs. R. P. Spaulding, Mrs. Eric Knudsen, Mrs. Frederick Klamo, Mrs. Chillingworth, Mrs. Frank Stillman, Mrs. Charles Wilder, Mrs. W. Whitney, Mrs. Mary Gunn, Mrs. Harry Macfarlane, Mrs. Charles Rice, Mrs. James Wilder, Mrs. Broderick, Mrs. J. S. Walker, Misses Gillet, Mrs. F. J. McLaughlin, Mrs. George Collins, Mrs. Norma Adams, and a score of young ladies assisting among the number being Misses McChesney, Misses Macfarlane, Misses von Holt, Miss Rose Herbert, Misses Hunter-Jones, Miss Kelson, Miss Wilhelmsson, Misses McCarthy, Miss Margaret Restarick, Miss Madeline Burnett, Miss Myrtle Schuman, Misses McIntyre, Miss Beth Woods, Miss Ethel Whiting, Miss Harriet Hatch, Miss Florence Hoffman, Misses Buckland, Misses Lucas, Miss Myra Angus, Misses Campbell, Miss Alice Cooke, Miss Eleanor Gantley, Miss Genevieve Hocking, Miss Sybil Hocking, Miss Emily Cooke, Misses Jones, Misses Hoogs, Miss M. Peterson, Miss E. Wall, Miss S. Carter, Miss K. Wall, Miss Bernice Jaeger, Miss Erine Wall, Miss Bernice Jaeger, Miss Elsie Phillips, Miss Margaret Phillips, Miss Dorothy Guild, Miss McCorriston and others.

Cadwell Recital.
The pupils of Miss Helen G. Cadwell gave a very interesting and successful piano recital on Friday night at Chas. R. Bishop Hall, Punahou. The hall was well filled and the audience's appreciation was evident.

The stage was artistically decorated with palms set off with bunches of pink asters.

Everyone of the young musicians did exceedingly well, though in the midst of the critics the playing of Ruth Anderson and Maebelle Krumann was especially commended.

A May-Day Dancing Party.

Invitations are out for a dance to be given on the first of May by Mr. and Mrs. R. A. Cooke and Miss Alice Cooke. It will be one of the largest affairs of the late season, about three hundred cards having been sent out.

Mr. and Mrs. George Sherman's Dinner.

Mr. and Mrs. George Sherman entertained in a most gracious manner at dinner on Wednesday evening for Admiral and Mrs. Moore, Major and Mrs. Timberlake, Mr. and Mrs. Arthur Wall, Mr. and Mrs. Herbert Dowsett and Mr. Dickson Nott.

Fragrant gardenias with their glossy leaves formed a very pretty centerpiece for the table.

Mrs. Colley's Luncheon.

Covers were placed for eight at the luncheon given at the Country Club on Thursday by Mrs. B. W. Colley. The table was effectively decorated with ferns and flowers arranged in a russet wicker basket. Bridge was played later in the afternoon which ended one of the most pleasant informal small affairs of the week.

A Pleasant Evening at Fort De Russy.

An evening of unusual pleasure was that given on Monday by Major and Mrs. W. P. Wooten to a number of friends, consisting of General and Mrs. Macomb, General and Mrs. Funston, Mr. and Mrs. Eric Knudsen, Captain and Mrs. Jamieson, Judge and Mrs. Whitney, Mr. and Mrs. Tenney Peck, Major and Mrs. E. V. Smith, Dr. and Mrs. Hobdy, Captain and Mrs. Gibson, Miss L. Orange and Lieutenant Peyton. At dinner, the guests were seated at two tables. One was elaborately decorated in yellow, and the other in shades of pink, the silver candelabra with their silver shades harmonizing in coloring with the other accessories, while the place cards were held by tiny birds which tiltingly sat on the rims of the glasses. Kani's orchestra played during dinner, and later for the jolly dances which followed.

A dinner for sixteen will be Captain Gayler's way of entertaining for a few friends on Monday evening.

A jolly party consisting of Mme. Butt, Mr. Kennerley Rumford, Mrs. Broderick, Mr. and Mrs. Richard Ivers, Miss Scott, Mr. Leslie Scott, Mr. and Mrs. Rufus Spaulding and Mr. H. Walker had one of the tables at the Rathskeller on Wednesday evening after the concert at Ye Liberty. Although the full course dinner was somewhat hurried owing to the departure of the steamer shortly after ten, it made the time a merry one, the only regret being that the friendship made had no soon to be severed. The table was prettily decorated with an abundance of flowers and leis of tropical beauty.